# ANTHRIBIDAE

By Karl Jordan, Ph.D., Zoological Museum, Tring

(With 11 Text-figures.)

Very few Anthribidae are known from the Pacific islands east of New Guinea. Considering the abundance of species in New Zealand, New Guinea, and the Malay Archipelago, we must expect the family to be well represented also on the Solomons and the islands farther east. The present collection is a most welcome contribution to our knowledge of the distribution of this family. Though the collection includes representatives of only fourteen species, no fewer than nine of these are new, two of them representing new genera. With the exception of the first three in the list here published, all the species obtained are small. As such Anthribids generally escape the notice of the collector who does not specially search for minute insects, some of the new species may have as wide a distribution as *Araecerus vieillardi*, which is common in Samoa and New Caledonia and extends across New Guinea as far west as the Philippines. One species, *Scirtetinus pacificus*, has its nearest relatives in the far away Seychelles, but new discoveries in the Malay Archipelago probably will link up these widely separated countries. Two, *Cerambyrhynchus schoenherri*, and *Proscopus veitchi*, are restricted to the Fiji-Samoan groups of islands and are related to other South Pacific genera, while the affinities of all the other species are with Indo-Malayan and particularly Philippinian forms.

## 1. Cerambyrhynchus schoenherri Montrouz., 1855.

The genus, which is nearest to *Acanthopygus* Montrouz. (1860), of New Caledonia, and *Rhinotropis* Fairm. (1881), of Fiji, contains only one species, originally described from material from Wallis Is., common in Fiji and Samoa. Montrouzier named the species after Schoenherr, but erroneously spelt the name of that famous Coleopterist with a double *n ;* we have adopted the corrected spelling, as has been done by everybody. The description appeared in *Ann.*

*Soc. Agric. Lyon*, vii, 1855, but usually the separate issue of the *Faune de l'île de Woodlark*, 1857, is quoted.

The series obtained well illustrates the great variability in size usual in this species, the smallest specimen (a ♀) measuring in a straight line from the anterior margin of the pronotum to the apex of the pygidium 5·5 mm., and the largest (a ♂) 15 mm.

A series from Upolu: Apia, ii., iii., iv., v., vi.; also obtained by J. S. Armstrong, iii.1924. Tutuila: Pago Pago, ix. 1923 (Steffany).

### Notiana, gen. nov.

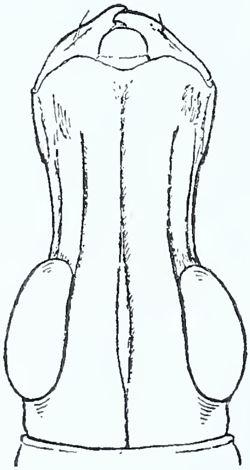
Near *Sintor* Schoenh., 1839. Proboscis with five dorsal carinae; its apical margin with broad shallow sinus. Labium not divided into two distinct lobes. Antennal grove foveiform. Antenna not reaching middle of prothorax.

Genotype: *N. buxtoni*, sp. n. Here also belongs *Sintor superciliaris* Jord., 1895, of the Philippines.

### 2. Notiana buxtoni, sp. n. (Text-fig. 1).

♂, Robust, dark brown, here and there rufescent, variegated with grey and yellowish pubescence, minutely coriaceous, with no distinct punctures apart from the rows on the elytra.

Proboscis a little longer than it is apically broad, median carina nearly reaching to apex, divided at base and continued as two carinae across frons, the groove between these two carinae reduced on occiput to a narrow channel; the lateral carinae abbreviated; middle of under side of proboscis cariniform; area between gular sinus and antennal groove bicarinate, the depression between these two ridges continuous with a groove situated at some distance from the base of the gular sinus. Frons broader than half the rostrum, both grey, occiput for the greater part brown. Distal segments of antenna paler brown than proximal ones, segment 3 nearly as long as 4th and 5th together, 4th to 8th gradually decreasing in length, 8th about twice as long as apically



TEXT-FIG. 1.—*Notiana buxtoni*, proboscis, head.

broad, conical, club broad, 9th not quite symmetrical, triangular, nearly half as long again as broad, 10th broader than long, 11th as long and as broad as 9th, but ovate.

Pronotum marmorated with grey, conical, one-eighth broader than long, with two dorsal depressions from near apex to carina, united behind, sides likewise flattened, particularly in posterior half; carina concave in middle, convex halfway to side, behind it on each side a yellowish spot bounded dorsally by a blackish spot.

Elytra almost one-half longer than broad, parallel from base to middle and then rounded, dorsally depressed to fifth interspace, at base between sutural interspace and fifth a large blackish conical elevation, another, smaller, elevation at the beginning of apical declivity, more lateral than the basal hump, dorsally not much raised above the level of interspace five; depressed dorsal area grey, with a few brown spots, sides brown and rather profusely spotted with grey, area between posterior tubercles brown, bearing a few grey spots, apical declivity grey marbled with brown, basal two-thirds of suture slightly yellowish. Pygidium a little broader than long, gradually narrowing, sides straight, apex truncate, slightly sinuate in middle, the angles rounded off.

Middle of sterna sparingly grey, sides of pronotum marbled with grey, sides of meso- and metasterna densely pubescent, yellowish, a brown lateral smear at base of metepisternum and another near its apex. Abdomen densely pubescent, grey, with a row of brown spots in middle of side, and an additional lateral spot on segments 4 and 5. Legs blackish, with sparse grey pubescence, femora and upper side of tibiae with ill-defined blackish markings, tarsi unicolorous, foretarsus about one-fourth shorter than foretibia.

Length: (excl. of head) 7 mm.

Upolu: Apia, 29.iii.1924, one ♂.

### 3. **Eucorynus stevensi** Pasc., 1859.

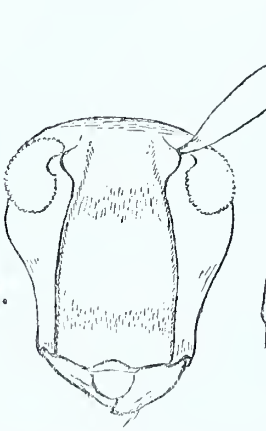
Widely distributed in the Papuan subregion. Not formerly known to me from anywhere east of New Guinea.

Upolu: Apia, 18, 24.iv.1924, two ♀♀; Tafua Volcano, 19.iv. (Swale), one pair.

### 4. **Proscopus veitchi** Jord., 1924 (Text-figs. 2 and 3).

Jordan, *Nov. Zool.*, xxxi, p. 256, 1924.

This species, of which the type was obtained in Fiji, does not seem to be rare in Samoa. Its face (Text-fig. 2) is vertical, almost flat, bounded on each side by a sharply marked carina, which ends dorsally at the tubercle of the antennal groove. From above the proboscis is not visible (Text-fig. 3).



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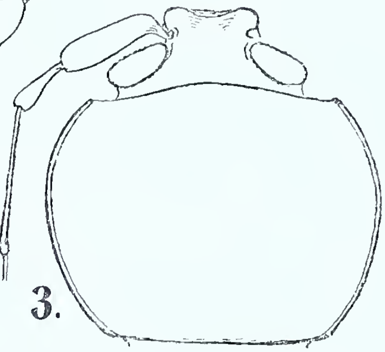
Text-fig. 2.—*Proscopus veitchi*, head.



3.

Text-fig. 3.—*Proscopus veitchi*, head and pronotum.

Upolu: Aleipata, Lalomanu, xi.1924, one ♀; 23.ix.1916, one ♀. Tutuila: Leone Road, 19.ii.1924 (Bryan), one ♀; Amauli, 5, 6, 7.ix.1923 (Swezey and Wilder), 6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; 760–900 ft., iv., and 1070 ft., vi. (Kellers).

### 5. **Araecerus fasciculatus** Deg., 1775.

Originally an Oriental species, now distributed over nearly the whole of the tropics and frequently found in stores in Europe. Does much damage to beans of cocoa, coffee, etc. One of the largest species of this genus. Tibiae, or at least the foretibia, spotted with brown on upper side; club of antenna slender, with its three segments strongly asymmetrical.

Upolu: Apia, vi.1925, damaging stores of nutmeg.

### 6. **Araecerus vieillardi** Montrouz., 1860.

As in *A. fasciatus*, the tibiae spotted with brown; but the club of the antenna nearly symmetrical and the foretibia of the male armed with a strong apical mucro.

Length: 2·7–3·8 mm.

A series of both sexes from:

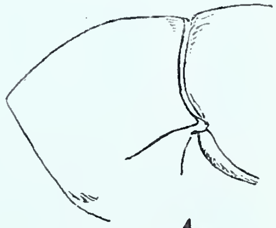
Upolu: Apia, ii., iii., iv., v., vi., x., xi., some on cotton; Vailima, 600 ft., vi., x., xii.; Malololelei, 2000 ft., iii.1924. Savaii: Fagamalo, xi.1925; Safune, lower forest, 1000–2000 ft., v.1924 (Bryan); Lotopa, iii.1917, eating cocoa pods (Swale). Tutuila: Leone Road, iii.1926 (Judd); various altitudes from 760–1200 ft., iv., vi., viii., x., and also Pago Pago, iv. (Kellers).

Tonga Is.: Nukualofa, ii.1925.

### 7. **Araecerus eudelus**, sp. n. (Text-fig. 4).

Near *A. nitidus* Jord., *Nov. Zool.*, xxxi, p. 250 (1924), of Fiji. Colouring variable: ground blackish or ochraceous-rufous, centre of pronotum brown, this area usually divided by a pale median line and each half posteriorly bifid; elytra usually grey marmorated with brown to a variable extent, sometimes blackish, spotted with luteous grey; legs ochraceous, middle of femora and apical half or third of hind-tibia, less often also the apex of the other tibiae and the mid- and hind-knees brownish.

Club of antenna broader than in *A. nitidus*. Pronotum more strongly reticulated, angle of carina more acute and the basal angle of pronotum more produced. Punctures of under side large, abdominal segments 1–3 or 1–4 with a basal and an apical row of large punctures, in middle of segments usually some additional punctures. Intercoxal process of mesosternum triangular, truncate-rotundate at apex.



4.

Text-fig. 4.—*Araecerus eudelus*, lateral aspect of pronotum.

In male, the pygidium broader than long, its apex almost evenly rounded; sides oblique, not parallel; anal sternite rounded in middle, convex; foretibia and -tarsus woolly on under side, tibiae without mucro.

In female, the pygidium one-third broader than long, rotundate-angustate, the apical projection abrupt.

Length (head excl.): 2·0–2·6 mm.

A series from:

Tutuila: Pago Pago, xii.1924 (type); also obtained in ix.1923 (Swezey and Wilder); 900–1200 ft., vi., and 760–900 ft., iv. (Kellers). Upolu: Apia, v.1924 (Bryan); ix.1923 (Swezey and Wilder); Tuaefa and Leulumoega, ix.1923 (Swezey and Wilder); Vailima, i.1925; Malololelei, 2000 ft., vi.1924. Manua Is.: Tau, ii.1926 (Judd).

### 8. **Araecerus sublevis**, sp. n.

Nearest to *A. greenwoodi* Jord., *l.c.*, p. 246, of Fiji. Surface-structure less obsolete. Pronotum reticulate-coriaceous, but the reticulation less regular and very much less distinct than in *A. eudelus*, sp. n., angle of carina a little smaller than 90°, *i.e.* much less acute than in *A. eudelus*, on each side of disk of pronotum a large brown patch, which is variable and usually extends backwards and forwards laterally. Elytra elongate as in *A. eudelus*, with the following variable brown markings: a spot each on shoulder, on subbasal swelling and behind it, a streak on anterior half of suture, an interrupted or nearly complete band below middle and another in front of apical declivity, the markings sometimes more or less connected with one another. Legs almost uniformly pale rufous, without distinct spots, middle of femora and apices of tibiae usually darker. On segments 1–3 of abdomen a basal and an apical row of large punctures, the apical row obsolete in centre of segments, on 4 a basal row only.

In male the foretibia and foretarsus villose on under side, without teeth; pygidium a little longer than broad, narrowing towards apex, which is rounded; anal sternite truncate-emarginate, flattened in middle, more than twice as long in middle as the preceding segment.

In female the pygidium as long as broad, almost gradually narrowing into a small projection, sides slightly rounded.

Length: 2·3–3·1 mm.

A small series from:

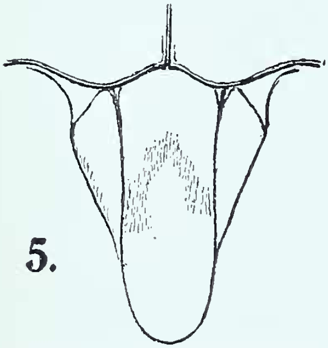
Tutuila: Pago Pago, ix.1923 (Swezey and Wilder), iv.1924 (Bryan); Afono Trail, ix.1923 (Swezey); 760–900 ft., iv. 1000 ft., viii.; 1200 ft., vii. (Kellers). Upolu: Sliding Rock, Tuaefu, ix.1923 (Swezey and Wilder); Aleipata, iv., and Malololelei, 2000 ft., iv.1924, type, ♀.

Savage Is.: Niue, viii.1918 (Kellers), one ♀.

### 9. **Deropygus fornix**, sp. n. (Text-figs. 5 and 6).

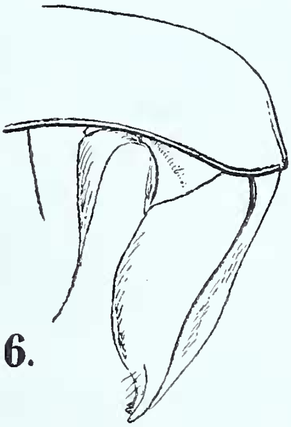
Similar to *D. arcus* Jord., 1924, of the Philippines; colour and markings the same except that the three postmedian spots on the pronotum are isolated, and the two subapical spots on each elytrum confluent. Frons slightly narrower than the first segment of the antenna; eye strongly transverse (antennae, except basal segments 1–4, missing in the type). Elytra broadest at base, more than half as long again as broad, longer than in *D. arcus*. Pygidium of nearly even width from base to apex, narrower at base than in *D. arcus*, three times as long as broad. Abdomen even more strongly arched than in *D. arcus*, the highest point of the arch slightly above the margin of the elytra. Anal sternite almost vertical, impressed at apex, with a brush of short broad bristles on each side.

5.



Text-fig. 5.—*Deropygus fornix*, pygidium.

6.



Text-fig. 6.—*Deropygus fornix*, lateral aspect of posterior segments.

Length: 3·2 mm.

Tutuila, 900–1200 ft., 30.vi.1918 (Kellers), one ♂.

### **Stenorhis**, gen. nov.

Proboscis very short, transverse, in front of antenna not longer than segment 1 of latter is broad, apical margin convex in middle. Labiophore broad and short, mandible almost straight on outer side. Antennae close together, the groove a well-defined sulcus which extends downwards, ending on a level with the buccal sinus; segments 1 and 2 much thicker than 3–8, 1st twice as long as 2nd, 3rd to 7th about equal in size, 8th a little shorter, club slender, 9th and 10th conical, nearly alike, 11th elongate-elliptical, slightly longer than 10th, shaft and club with a number of fairly long bristles. Scutellum longer than broad, oblong, apex rounded. Eye lateral, round, coarsely facetted as in *Deropygus* Sharp, 1891, not very prominent. Prothorax long, antecoxal portion twice as long as the coxa is wide; dorsal carina basal, lateral carina extending much beyond middle, but not quite reaching to apex, angle of carina slightly obtuse. Elytra cylindrical. Legs short, hind tibia with prominent notch, which bears a crest of bristles; tarsal segment 1 at most one-half longer than apically broad, tooth of claw long.

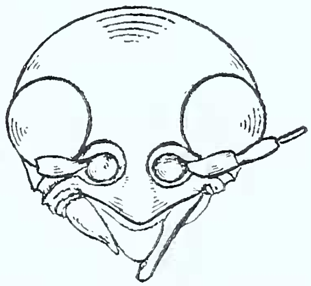
Genotype: *Stenorhis ampedus*, sp. n.

Near *Deropygus* Sharp, 1891, but distinguished inter alia by the very short rostrum and long prothorax.

### 9a. Stenorhis ampedus, sp. n. (Text-fig. 7).

More than twice as long as broad; rufescent brown, with long brownish grey pubescence which lies flat on the derm, but does not quite conceal the ground. Club of antenna as long as segments 3 to 7 together. Prothorax a little broader before middle than at base, coarsely reticulated, angle of carina nearly 90°, not rounded-off. Elytra punctate-striate, the punctures very large, the interspaces smooth and glossy, impunctate except for the minute points in which the pubescence is inserted. Pygidium coriaceous-reticulate, slightly convex, almost semicircular, apical margin incrassate. Prosternum almost uniformly punctate, the punctures large and well separated from each other. Metasternum with the punctures smaller. Abdomen minutely punctate, segment 1 with a basal row of large punctures. Third tarsal segment broad.

7.



Text-fig. 7.—*Stenorhis ampedus*, head.

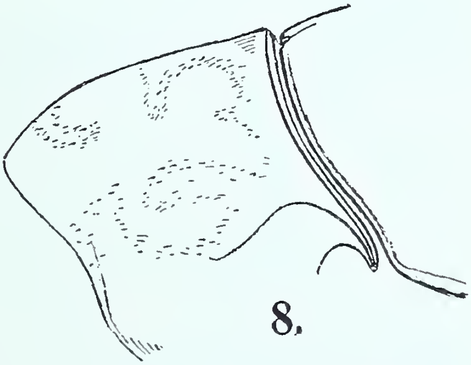
Length: 2·4 mm.

Ellice Group: Nukufetau, 20.xii.1924, one ♂; not known to occur in Samoa.

### 10. **Melanopsacus hopkinsi**, sp. n. (Text-fig. 8).

One of the larger species of this genus, with the basal angle of the prothorax very strongly produced.

Pitchy black, base of antenna and tarsal claws dark rufous; markings grey, silky, well defined. Proboscis and head reticulate, grey, occiput black. Pronotum rugate-reticulate, with the following grey markings on each side (indicated in Text-fig. 8): a broadish stripe along carina curving forward at both ends halfway to apex; between the two branches a short projection; a broad apical border not quite reaching to upper portion of eye, somewhat dilated at upper end, laterally connected with the basal border; in the black dorsal apical area a spot near middle line; lateral carina S-shaped, with the upper portion of the S quite short and the lower long.



Text-fig. 8.—*Melanopsacus hopkinsi*, lateral aspect of pronotum, left side.

Scutellum triangular, apex pointed and depressed. Elytra punctate-striate, interspaces granulose, short basal row of punctures not joining the sutural row; the following grey markings on each elytrum; four linear spots at base, more or less connected with one another at basal margin; a line in sutural interspace from near base to two-thirds; two linear spots behind sub-basal swelling, two others farther lateral; a transverse band of seven spots, two of them median, the next three postmedian and the remaining two sublateral and median; before apical declivity four linear spots in interstices 2, 4, 6, 8; a marginal spot below shoulder, followed by a marginal line which reaches beyond middle and reappears at apex, where it joins a line in interspace 2. Pygidium rugate-reticulate, broader than long, strongly narrowing towards apex, which is evenly rounded.

Prosternum strongly punctate, a narrow line from coxa upwards impunctate, as is also a large basal lateral area from the carina downwards. Abdomen minutely and densely punctate, at the bases of the segments a row of large punctures, in middle these punctures more numerous and spread over segments 1 to 3, being particularly numerous on 1 and 2.

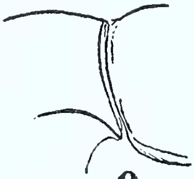
Length : 3·3 mm., breadth 1·7 mm.

Upolu : Apia, xii.1924, one ♀.

### 11. Melanopsacus dulcis, sp. n. (Text-figs. 9 and 10).

Smaller than *M. hopkinsi*, paler pitchy, legs more or less rufescent, markings golden as in *M. ceylonicus* Jord., 1895, more extended and less definite than in *M. hopkinsi*.

Segment 2 of antenna as long as 3rd, 4th, and 5th together, the segments of the club almost equal in length (Text-fig. 10), all longer than broad, 11th elliptical, more than twice as long as broad. Reticulation of pronotum more prominent than in *M. hopkinsi*, basal angle much shorter. Basal line of punctures of elytrum posteriorly joining the sutural line.



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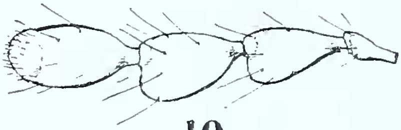
TEXT-FIG. 9.—*Melanopsacus dulcis*, basal angle of pronotum, left side.



10.

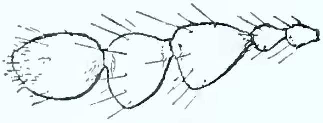
TEXT-FIG. 10.—*Melanopsacus dulcis*, club of antenna.

Length : 2·0 mm. ; breadth 1·0 mm.

Upolu : Vailima, i.1925, one ♀, type ; Malololelei, 2000 ft., vi.1924, one ♀.

### 12. Melanopsacus janus, sp. n. (Text-fig. 11).

Differs from *M. dulcis* particularly in its antennae. Pitchy black, legs and base of antenna dark rufous, markings almost as in *M. dulcis*, but more silky grey, less golden. Reticulation of pronotum more prominent, basal angle shorter. Rows of punctures of elytra somewhat deeper. Metasternum and abdomen also more deeply punctate.



11.

TEXT-FIG. 11.—*Melanopsacus janus*, club of antenna.

Segment 2 of antenna somewhat swollen, shorter than 3rd, 4th, and 5th together, club short, 9th and 11th a little longer than broad, 10th broader than long, both 9th and 10th rather strongly asymmetrical. Apex of fore tibia of ♂ widened on inner side, middle and hind tibiae with sharp spiniform apical mucro. Pygidium of ♂ broad, slightly narrowing apicad, apical margin subtruncate, appearing incrassate when viewed from the anal side.

Length: 1·6 mm.

Three immature ♀♀ evidently belong to the same species. They differ from the ♂ in the angle of the pronotum being more produced.

Upolu: Malololelei, vii.1924, one ♂, type; vi.1924, 2000 ft., two ♀♀; Vailima, i.1925, one ♀.

### 13. Melanopsacus glenis, sp. n.

Pitchy black, glossy, especially on the elytra, the pubescence consisting of dispersed hairs which are not concentrated into spots.

A little less than twice as long as broad (7 : 4). Sides of prothorax and elytra somewhat rounded, the insect appearing slightly constricted at the base of the prothorax. Antenna nearly as in Text-fig. 11. Pronotum densely reticulate, but the meshes smaller than in the previous species, and the interspaces a little wider; basal angle very little produced downwards. The serial punctures of the elytra deep, the interstices without granules. Pygidium almost twice as broad as long, nearly evenly rounded and smooth, margins not distinctly elevated. Impunctate space of prosternum below carina small. On abdominal segment 1 a basal row of punctures, on 2nd and 3rd a subbasal and a subapical row.

Length: 1·6 mm.

Upolu: Malololelei, vii.1924, one ♀.

### 14. Scirtetinus pacificus, sp. n.

The only specimen obtained of this genus differs a little, particularly in the antenna, from the various species of *Scirtetinus*, Jord., 1914, discovered by Dr. Hugh Scott in the Seychelles, and may ultimately need to be transferred to a new genus. But I prefer to emphasise the relationship rather than the difference.

Glossy, as in *Scirtetinus*, carina of pronotum a very short distance from the base, its angle slightly obtuse, lateral carina extending to near middle.

Twice as long as broad; piceous, tibiae, tarsi and base of antenna rufous; pubescence very sparse. Segment 2 of antenna half the length of 1, elongate-conical, a little longer than 3rd and 4th together and very much thicker, 3rd to

8th imperceptibly decreasing in length, becoming gradually a little broader, with the sides more convex; club broad, as long as 4th to 8th together; 9th triangular, very slightly longer than broad, 10th broader than long, longer on posterior side than on anterior, 11th a little longer than broad, strongly rounded at apex and sides, slightly broader than 9th and 10th, hairs of club and preceding segments stiff and rather long, about as long as the segments.

Pronotum practically as long as broad, slightly rounded at the sides, minutely coriaceous, uniformly covered with dispersed large punctures, not reticulate. Elytra smooth, without stripes, apart from the sutural one, the stripes indicated by somewhat irregular rows of minute punctures, which are larger in anterior half of side. Pygidium nearly one-half broader than long, evenly rounded.

Length: 1·3 mm.; breadth 0·7 mm.

Upolu: Malololelei, 22.xi.1924, one ♀.

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